

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. VII.

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1892.

No. 19.

WINNIPEG.

D. W. BOWEN & CO., Wholesale
Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

QU'APPELLE.

HOLLINGSHEAD, House, Sign and
Carpenter, Painter, Graining, Glazing,
Paper Hanging and Kalsomining promptly
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P. E. SMITH,
QU'APPELLE STATION.

SHAVING SALOON.
Ordered Clothing a Specialty.

NEW MEAT MARKET
(First floor to Mr. Watson)

CHOICE MEATS IN SEASON,
Best Fresh and Cured.

SUGAR CURED BACON, B. CON-
NOR, Pork, etc.

Fresh Roast Butter and Potatoes
as ordered. Bacon Cured at reason-
able charges.

Mrs. MILNE, Assisted by Mr. E. T.
JOHNSON, whom she has engaged as
Manager, will by strict attention to her new
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tended public, obtain for her a remunerative share
of her patronage.
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Cheapest and quickest route to the Old
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From Halifax.

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From Australia.

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From Hong Kong.

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From Yokohama.

From Kobe.

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From Surabaya.

From Semarang.

From Medan.

From Palembang.

From Sumatra.

From Java.

From Celebes.

From Moluccas.

From Sulu.

From Mindanao.

George M. Bailey

HAS REMOVED
TO NEXT DOOR TO THE CANADA
NORTH-WEST LAND CO.'S OFFICE.

Where the public will find in stock an
assortment of shoe straps, Hump, Wax,
Twine, Knives, Lubing, Root Polish, Boot
Laces, and other articles. Sole and Upper
Leather.

Boot Repairs promptly exe-
cuted at reasonable charges.

W. L. Clark, V. S.

QU'APPELLE.

HAVING had considerable practice in
England, is enabled to offer the pub-
lic genuine and properly amalgamated pre-
parations in horse and cattle medicines which
his experience warrants.

W. L. C. while learning the veterinary
art, was impressed with the fact that the
value of a horse depends so much upon his
feet, for no matter how perfect the other
parts may be, the horse's services are di-
minished or altogether lost and knowing
that shoeing is the most common cause
of lameness, he will make Scientific prin-
ciples in shoeing a specialty. Contacts
for medical attendance. Operations per-
formed. All charges reasonable.

Full line of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Condition Powders,

and

Stock Medicines

at

CARTHEW'S

DRUG STORE.

NEW FIRM.

A FULL LINE OF

NEW GOODS.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE

STOCK OF

J. B. HAWKES,

BALGONIE.

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Door & Window

Frames

in all other ready to be put together.

LUMBER

AND

BRICK.

General Insurance Agent.

ALL KINDS OF

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY

EXECUTED AT

The "Progress" Office,

QU'APPELLE STATION.

G. H. V. BULYEA

QU'APPELLE.

Has just received a large consignment of

HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Intending Purchasers of Furni-
ture are invited to call and
examine the Stock.

CHOICE

FLOWERING

VEGETABLE PLANTS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

PORT ROUGE GREENHOUSE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

R. JOHNSTON,

QU'APPELLE, ASSIN.

DEALER IN

Canadian and Imported

HAIRY

Draught Horses.

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable

First Class Rigs,
Daily Stage to Port Qu'Appelle.

WM. BRYDON,

Druggist, Stationer

FOR SALE

LADOGA WHEAT

AND

Two Rowed Barley

Carter's Prize Prolific.

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY RE-
PAIRED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

QU'APPELLE

ROLLER MILLS.

THE ABOVE MILLS ARE

Now in Operation.

A full Supply of all

kinds of

FLOUR, BRAN

SHORTS,

OATMEAL, ETC.

Always on hand.

Chopping & Grinding Done.

Highest Market Price

Paid for Wheat.

D. H. McMillan & Co.

CANADIAN

PACIFIC RY.

The short and direct route to all

ports.

EAST AND WEST

Low rates to Toronto, Montreal,
Ottawa, Quebec, New York, Boston
and all points East.

The accommodation provided by
the C. P. R. is unsurpassed, com-
bining palatial sleeping cars, dining
cars, luxurious first class coaches
and free colonist sleeping cars.

THROUGH TRAINS.

QUICKEST TIME.

Baggage checked through to dis-
tination.

Unequalled advantage for book-
ing passengers to the Old Country
and lowest rates furnished on ap-
plication.

Direct connection to China and
Japan. Empress of India from
Vancouver, Feb. 10th, 1892.

Apply to nearest agent for full particulars,
or to E. W. WARNER, Agent, Qu'Appelle,
or ROBT. KERR, General Passenger Agent,
Winnipeg.

The Royal Standard

READING ROOM

Mr. Burghall

Desires to draw attention that he is now

prepared to serve

Meals at any hour.

Also

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

TEA, COFFEE, &c.

WORMS

AND REMOVES WORMS

FROM ALL KINDS OF CHILDREN AND

WOMEN. IT IS A SURE CURE FOR

WORMS IN THE STOMACH AND

IN THE BOWELS. IT IS A SURE

CURE FOR WORMS IN THE

STOMACH AND IN THE BOWELS.

THE CONCORD

Harness and Saddle Co.

Have succeeded to the business of

J. B. MILLIKEN.

And now offer

AT LOWEST RATES

HARNESS,

SADDLES,

HORSE BRUSHES,

CURRY COMBS,

WHIPS,

BELLS.

BLANKETS,

SPURS,

TRUNKS,

VALISES.

Special attention given to Repairing.

The Qu'Appelle Progress,

Is Published every Thursday

At The Progress Printing Office, in the
Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

The rates for our advertising space by
contract are as follows:

One One Three One
week. month. months. year.

One column \$6.00 \$8.00 \$12.00 \$50.00

Half column 4.00 6.00 12.00 40.00

Quarter column 2.00 3.00 6.00 20.00

Three inches 2.00 4.00 7.00 25.00

Two inches 1.50 3.00 5.00 20.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable
quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to notice
sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings,
real notices, or anything of a transitory
nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents
per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each
additional insertion. Yearly advertisements
allowed to be changed monthly, if ordered
\$1.00 will be charged for each additional
change.

Business localities, 50 cents for first twenty-
five words, 2 cents for each additional word.
A liberal commission will be allowed to
insert advertisements of a questionable or
objectionable character.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, in-
variably in advance; single copies 5 cents.
The publisher reserves the right to refuse
to insert advertisements of a questionable or
objectionable character.

Write for terms.

THE PROGRESS PRINTING CO.,
Qu'Appelle, Assin.

A. C. PATTERSON, Manager.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25th, 1892.

The testimony of Mr. B. C. Tal-
bot, of Bath, Brown County, South
Dakota, as to the quality of land in the
Qu'Appelle district is calculated
to make our settlers feel prouder of
their location. In a communication to
the Star (Aberdeen, S.D.) describ-
ing his recent tour through the
Territories he says with reference
to this locality, "We passed over
large tracts of the best wheat soil I
have ever seen." A statement like
this, coming, as it does, from a prac-
tical farmer with wide experience in
grain growing, and a knowledge
of the kind of soil best adapted to
the purpose, can be taken as au-
thentic by intending settlers, who
either by a personal inspection or
a consideration of what has been
gotten from the land, will find the
writer has not indulged in exaggera-
tion in the least.

Before another year is over the
question of the next Lieutenant-
Governor for the North-West will
be under discussion. To a great
extent it is the general feeling
that our next Lieutenant-Governor
should be a North-West man. In
Ontario the honor is always be-
stowed upon an Ontario man, and
the Governor for Manitoba is no
longer brought from the East. Why
should the Territories be treated
otherwise?

THE HERCHMER TRIAL.

The Herchmer Commission closed
at Regina on Friday last, to be
opened at Macleod on Tuesday.

Arguments of counsel on the elec-
tion case took place on Friday. John-
stone pressed the argument of un-
due influence in the election. He
claimed that under the Dominion
Elections Act the Commissioner's
action all through the election was
that of agency, as his conversation
with his officers and the memos and
telegrams he sent were all acts in
Tweed's interest. He quoted as an
authority the Charlebois election
case, where the member was un-
seated because of the influence of a
priest who had gone no further
than the Commissioner in the
present case. Dealing with the
memo given by the Commissioner
to Jarvis, he claimed that it was
malicious, and could not fail to have
undue influence. Johnstone did
not speak long.

Davis followed, and made a
lengthy address, reviewing a large
portion of the evidence. He claimed
the Charlebois case was not a
parallel one, the priest in question
having used violent language from
the pulpit, threatening to excom-
municate members of his flock who
voted for a certain candidate. He
claimed that the attacks of the
Leader had tended to demoralize
the police force, and that Davis was
responsible, and stated that to allow
such attacks to go on as they did
was not the act of a gentleman.
Davis was arguing that the Com-
missioner had a perfect right to
interfere in the election where two
Conservatives were running, when
the judge remarked that there was
no necessity for dwelling on that
point, as he failed to see any dis-
tinction, for if a Conservative and
Reformer were running the Com-
missioner would have a right to vote
for the Reformer.

Davis, continuing, claimed that
although the Commissioner would

have been justified in asking the
officers or men to vote against Davis,
he had not used the slightest in-
fluence, and had allowed Davis's
men to canvass in the barracks. He
charged Davis with uttering a
deliberate falsehood in telling In-
spectors Davidson and Saunders
that Herchmer was supporting him.
He criticized Flindt and Harvey,
and said he would not accuse Flindt
of lying, but he got things badly
mixed up.

Davis then addressed the Com-
mission, speaking over two hours.
He submitted that Herchmer had
misled the Department when the
Commissioner telegraphed him not to
interfere in the election by writing
back that it was not true. There
could be no other conclusion than
that the Commissioner had dis-
obeyed Sir John Macdonald, and
used undue influence. If the Judge
decided otherwise, he must lay
down the proposition that the Com-
missioner of the Northwest Mounted
Police, who might have a personal
dislike to any candidate, would be
justified in influencing the men
under his command to vote against
that candidate. He held that the
Commissioner was bound by the
same rules as other civil servants.
When the immense power and
energetic revengeful character of
the Commissioner were considered,
it was wonderful that the prosecu-
tion had been able to bring out as
much evidence as they had. He
submitted that circumstances point-
ed to the conclusion that there was
a pre-arrangement between the
Commissioner and Tweed as to the
election, and that any alleged provo-
cation the Leader might have given
had nothing to do with the question
at issue, as he and the Leader were
not identical. Davis touched on
several points in the evidence, and
strongly impressed on the Judge
that the Commissioner had invented
the alleged rumor about him having
stated that the Commissioner was
supporting him (Davis), in order to
have an excuse for going into the
contest against him. The Com-
missioner's conduct with regard to
Flindt showed some of the most
malicious determinations to injure a
man that the history of spontaneous
hated afforded.

ABOUT MANNING AND
SPURGEON.

In a sermon delivered by the
Rev. J. Ferry, on Sunday evening
last, in the Presbyterian Church,
Qu'Appelle, attention was directed
to the life and death of Cardinal
Manning and the Rev. Dr. Spur-
geon. The text was taken from
the First Book of Samuel, second
chapter, and part of the 30th verse,
"for them that honour me I will
honour, and they that despise me
shall be lightly esteemed." After
dealing at length with the incidents
recounted in the chapter from which
the text was taken, and showing
that what befell Eli was due to him
mourning man before God, the
preacher referred to the lives of
Manning and Spurgeon, both of
which he claimed were instructive.
Manning's start in life was under
the most favorable conditions. He
was raised in a comparatively
wealthy home, and given the highest
education within the power of the
highest institutions in this world,
graduating in one of the first U. S.
universities. He was honest and
sincere. He thought and laboured
and ascended step by step until he
reached a certain pinnacle in life
where he refused to think, being
guided by others in matters relative
to time and eternity. Not so with
Spurgeon, whose works, even after
his death, were becoming more
brilliant, more humanly elevating,
and more God glorifying. He was
self-reliant, and clung to the Book.
Spurgeon's start in life was just
the opposite to Manning's. He was
the son of a poor Puritan minister,
and at eighteen years of age he took
his commission from Heaven and faced
the people. Amid persecution from
all quarters he laboured on, and at
twenty years of age he commenced
work in the city of London, and
so large were his congregations that
ultimately a building had to be
erected capable of accommodating
six thousand people. For more than
thirty years that vast mass of
people heard his penetrating dis-
courses. These, however, were only
a small proportion of the number
reached by the great preacher's
words, for since 1855 his sermons
had been printed, and they were
read by a multitude of people.
Viewed as philanthropists, Man-
ning defended the oppressed, fed
the hungry, clothed the naked,
uplifted the intemperate, and made
the drunkard sober. There was the
same difference between Manning
and Spurgeon as existed between

Wesley and Whitfield. Spurgeon,
like Wesley, consolidated his work.
Did he need a monument to per-
petuate his name? Look at the
three orphanages, at the asylums for
the aged, the training college from
which there have gone hundreds of
ministers of the gospel. Spurgeon's
success as a preacher was not due
to eloquence, nor to elaborate
written preparation. He not only
honoured God in preaching the
simple pure Gospel, but in accepting
a Christianity that embraced man-
kind, for there was no line of de-
marcation with Spurgeon. Every-
thing went to show that he got his
power from the principle of the
text, "them that honour me I will
honour." The first of the lessons
to be learned was that genealogy
was no guarantee of honour. A
man might be a prince or a peasant
and yet not be honoured of God.
It was necessary first to honour
before honour could be received.
Then there was the motive which
prompted the action. Spurgeon's
motive was the glory of God and
the elevation of his fellow men.

STABBING AFFRAY AT
LEATHERIDGE.

Last Saturday evening at Leath-
eridge, a number of Hungarian
miners were imbibing pretty freely
of four per cent., and soon became
quarrelsome. About 8.30 in the
evening a number of them were in
the McKenzie House when an alter-
cation arose between two young
men, Adam Varge and Frank
Tykodi. The quarrel had scarcely
begun when the latter whipped out
a clasp knife, and before anyone
could interfere stabbed Varge twice,
once in the face near the ear and
again in the back. Fortunately,
neither of the wounds were very
serious. The town police arrived
on the scene immediately after, but
Tykodi had slipped. Constable
Walker followed him to his home,
directed by the wounded man, and
found the culprit lying on the bed
pretending to be asleep. His peace-
ful slumbers were rudely disturbed
by the arm of the law, and he was
marched off to the guard room.

Later the same night, a party of
Hungarians were passing the board-
ing house in the railway yard near
the track. Joe Tojan, a Slav, was
chopping wood at the door, and Paul
Orwick, one of the party, called
him an insulting name. A few
words ensued, and the Hungarian
rushed upon Tojan brandishing an
ugly knife in his left hand. There
was a groan and Tojan fell to the
ground insensible, with the blood
pouring from a terrible wound in
his breast. The knife had been sunk
deep in the man's breast and given
a twist making a ghastly cut and
severing a large artery. Corporal
Hare was on the scene immediately,
and helped to carry the wounded
man into the house, and two doctors
were summoned. They were just
in time to save the man's life with
much trouble, as the blood

TIES HUMAN AND DIVINE.

BY B. L. FAIRFAX.

Author of "Great Porter Square," "The Mystery of M. Felix," "Bread and Cheese and Kisses," Etc., Etc.

The First Link—Supplied by Mr. Millington, of Shepherd's Bush.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Horace became a very busy woman indeed after Goodwood, and the administration of her affairs occupied her day and night. Her household she had had enough to do, but she conducted her transactions very properly. Apart from these transactions, some due to the nature of which it was not given, she became more and more a public character. The extraordinary nature of her life had never been held in secret, as a matter of course, and were reported and commented upon in the society papers. She was spoken of as "the lady of Goodwood," and the straight-faced propriety of her demeanour was much commented upon. It was known that a woman of more than doubtful reputation had come into possession of an estate consisting of an ancient and honorable house, of the attacks made upon her she took no notice whatever. That she read the newspapers, and her name came to be known, was always to be found in her house. Probably she was aware that she had more than enemies, and it is a fact that in many quarters, and with thousands and thousands of people who had never held her in esteem, she was the object of genuine admiration. She was as desirous of this admiration as of the fainter praise which pursued her. That her nature was kind and sympathetic and that an appeal to her charity would seldom fail to be successful, was a fact which had been long established, but after the Derby she came out in a new character. No public appeal for money for charitable purposes was made without her name being prominently placed at the head of every advertised list of subscriptions.

Meanwhile all Chudleigh was in a state of the greatest excitement. The village was a more alive, and the people more interested in her appearance, and the water house and park were put in thorough order. Money was sent freely, and the inhabitants, who had fallen into the dust of traumas, suddenly shook themselves awake and behaved with animation.

CHAPTER XL.

It was during the second week in August, that Horace met with an adventure. She was shopping in Regent street, and her purchase was about to step into her carriage when the figures of two persons attracted her attention. One was her friend Mr. Millington, the other an elderly woman in a dark dress, who was looking at her with a keen gaze. She was going at her, but in different ways. "Pity, pity, and a certain quality of admiration were expressed in Mr. Millington's eyes, and a lingering greenishness in the eyes of the woman. This latter expression was caused by the contrast between her, Horace representing wealth and luxury, the elderly woman representing the uttermost of poverty. Horace gave her a smile, and, passing on, she was followed by Mr. Millington, who, till then, had made no movement towards her.

"It is a long time since we met," she said, holding out her hand to him. "Would you mind stopping a moment, and talking with me?" "I had rather not," said Mr. Millington. "If you wish to speak to me you can do so here."

"I am a rebel, and Horace accepted it as such, but she did not by consent, and she said, "It will not hurt you," she said, "to walk a little way with me."

"No," he replied, "I will do that." They crossed the road, and Horace led the way to a quiet room, where she dressed woman followed them at a little distance.

"Mr. Millington," said Horace, "you are not I do not forget your name—I am in your debt."

"You must remember the night you took me from Chudleigh to London."

"I remember it very well."

"You paid my fare, and spent money upon me. I owe you that much, at all events."

"The money was repaid to me."

"By a lady?"

"By a lady."

"It cannot do any harm if I mention her name."

"Yes, Miss Haldane."

"Heaven reward her! I showed her great gratitude. I do not seek to excuse myself, Mr. Millington, and though I do not deserve your respect, it would be charitable to pity me."

A LIVING WALL.

How the Ancient Employed Elephants in Battle.

Alexander was one of the first famous kings of history to tell of fighting against an elephant. He was a Macedonian, and his invader army had reached the River Hydaspes, and as the warriors looked across they beheld the opposing army of King Porus, who had not only chariots and an enormous army, but in the huge elephants which stood on the further river bank, shrieking and trumpeting, filled the soldiers of Alexander with terror and dismay.

The two armies watched each other for several days; then Alexander succeeded in crossing the river, and the two forces drew up in line of battle. The Indian king placed his elephants in the front rank, 100 feet apart, thinking that this was a frightful and terrible thing to do. The elephants would be put to flight. Between the elephants were foot-soldiers, and at the ends of the lines were large elephants bearing a boomerang or a spear. King Porus himself was borne upon an elephant of unusual height, probably as large as the famous "Jumbo."

When King Alexander, who was a very brave man, saw the order of the elephants, he said, "At this point I have met with danger worthy of the greatness of my soul." Evidently he had due respect for the elephant soldiers that opposed him.

Alexander moved his forces to the attack, and poured a shower of arrows and spears. The elephants stood like a stone wall, tramping the foot soldiers beneath their heavy feet, seizing them in their trunks and delivering them to the soldiers upon their backs. The elephants were evidently the main hope of King Porus, and, perceiving this, Alexander directed men armed with spears and knives to attack them.

He said that the elephants' feet and tender trunk until in terror the great creatures turned and began a stampede that was disastrous to the foot soldiers of their own side, for they trampled upon and killed a large number of their own men. Alexander followed close after the elephants upon his wounded charger, and finally the battle was lost to Porus because of the elephants themselves. King Porus, being wounded during the fight, was taken to a tent, and the driver ordered his elephant to halt, whereupon all the elephants began to obey in concert, and the same, and Alexander fell upon them and gained complete victory.

On the day of the battle, the elephants' feet and tender trunk until in terror the great creatures turned and began a stampede that was disastrous to the foot soldiers of their own side, for they trampled upon and killed a large number of their own men. Alexander followed close after the elephants upon his wounded charger, and finally the battle was lost to Porus because of the elephants themselves.

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HEALTH.

One of the most important points in the care of the system is the keeping of the feet warm and dry. This lesson has been taught over and over, but it is to be feared that a good many persons read solemn warnings, born of tragic experiences, and give them no second thought.

Our climate, with its sharp, sudden changes, calls for the exercise of prudence in the matter of dress, to a degree that may be unknown in other regions where a more equable and favorable climate exists. Warm, comfortable underclothing is indispensable, and should be borne against a brief "warm spell" as a guard against danger from climatic changes.

A person having become heated either by active exertion or by an excessive temperature, should not suddenly plunge into a chilling temperature, or sit in a damp place or in a cool breeze. The checking of the perspiration too suddenly, says a doctor, is a severe cold or even pneumonia. Gentle exercise should be continued until the system has regained something approaching a normal condition. And so the list of cautions might be extended.

Still it often occurs that with the utmost care cold will be contradicted, and the sufferer will be wholly unable to even suggest the time, place or circumstances which gave the trouble. A cold, a fever, a rheumatism, a neuralgia, a headache, or some of the other familiar signs will be experienced, and the victim simply realizes that the time of precaution has passed. Much of the greater part of the sickness of winter comes directly or indirectly from taking cold.

It embraces colds, coughs, croup, hoarseness, sore throat, influenza, catarrh, neuralgia, rheumatism, with bronchitis and consumption as direct results. It is not, therefore, in good taste to say "you are cold," as giving the impression that the difficulty will be gone in a day or so; but the fact should always be recognized that even an apparently slight cold may be the beginning of a serious and even fatal illness.

Do not lose any time in attending to a cold. It is not always possible for a person to give adequate treatment to a cold during the daytime. Duties which cannot be postponed must be performed. But, generally speaking, when the evening comes remedial measures are in order. There are so many ways of treating a cold that one is almost perplexed to know which to recommend. It is perhaps best to leave the selection to the doctor, but if the patient is determined to be determined by circumstances.

One general principle may, consequently, be laid down—being the manifestation by congestion of the abnormal checking of the perspiration, or of the abnormal checking of the perspiration, or of the abnormal checking of the perspiration.

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LATE BRITISH NEWS.

At this season of the year, on the average about 200 London policemen are engaged in the streets. At present there are 1,500 on duty from the influenza.

The Yorkshire Coal Owners' Association have invited the owners' federation to arrange with them for a minimum price to coal with penalties for selling lower.

The value of the mineral output of New South Wales in 1900 was £2,282,000, an increase of £50,474 over 1899. The production of gold during the same year was valued at £460,285.

A quarry of natural cement stone has been discovered in the province of Natal, South Africa, and by an extensive coal deposits, which supply the fuel to burn the stone.

Three lads were drowned at Tuxley, Northamptonshire, on Saturday, through the ice giving way. One was the son of Mr. E. H. Garding, chief constable of Northampton.

In the coming Crystal Palace Electrical Exhibition, upon the payment of a small fee, persons will be able to listen through the telephone to the music performed at theatres in London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool.

News reaches England from the East India station that the British war ship *Blanche* is so weak that, except the steel protective deck, the joints of her plates open out in a seaway. The *Sphinx* of the same service is also in a leaky state, and is not allowed to fire her guns for fear the concussion may do further damage.

The engines for the British cruiser *Astrea*, which are being built in the Keyham factory, will probably be completed by September next, about half the work having now been accomplished. These will be the most powerful engines hitherto constructed in any British factory.

The British Channel squadron arrived at Gibraltar on Jan. 11, and sailed on Jan. 13 for Tetouan, where the arrival of the British Channel squadron was expected. The British training squadron was at Bermuda on Jan. 14.

It is said by the United Service Gazette that the Chinese have decided for the future to give all orders for war ships to Great Britain. France built one once, but the British vessels proved superior.

AUSTRALIA'S AWFUL PEST.

30,000,000 Rabbits in Five Years.

The plague of rabbits in Australia cannot be described without seeming exaggeration. Those who have not had experience of it. Original in origin, it is now a pest of about a score of individuals by a spatter near Melbourne, who thought their familiar presence on the station would "remind him of home."

The fecundity of the rabbit is amazing, and the invasion of new districts is swift and mysterious. Recent estimates show that, under favorable conditions, a pair of Australian rabbits will produce six litters a year, averaging five individuals each. As the off-spring themselves begin breeding at the age of six months, it is shown that, at this rate, the original pair might be responsible in five years for a progeny of over 20,000,000.

But the original score which were brought to the country have propagated a pest which has no one else to blame. It has seen the enormous herds that now devastate the land in certain districts. In all but the remotest sections, however, the rabbits are now fairly under control; no rabbit with a pack of dogs, or a few sheep, can do much harm. The pest is now a pest of the country, and with ordinary vigilance the squatters have little to fear. Millions of the animals have been killed by fencing in the water holes and other means, and a dry season, whereby they died of thirst, and lay in enormous piles against the obstructions they had frantically and vainly striven to climb, and poisoned grain and fruit have killed many thousands. A bounty of £250,000 offered by the New South Wales Government, still awaits the man who can invent some means of general destruction, and the knowledge of this fact has brought to the notice of the world the pest which is now a pest of the country.

At the present day their number as near as can be estimated, about the same as the knowledge of them came to the civilized world; but have they increased their territory, but live on the narrow strip of mountainous coast, which is left during the summer months, by the retreat of the winter snows. They could not be more out of the world than the mountainous coast, which is left during the summer months, by the retreat of the winter snows.

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Town & Country Cullings.

—Mr. J. B. Robinson, of Indian Head, is in town on business.

—Mrs. McKay and Miss Barton, of Regina, are visiting Qu'Appelle.

—A ladies' leap year ball takes place to-night (Thursday), in the Immigration Hall.

—Mr. Woodward, sub-editor of the *Leader*, Regina, was in town on Saturday and gave us a call.

—Is threshing going to last till seed time? We here that there is a lot of this work still to be done.

—The time for receiving applications for liquor licenses expired on the 20th inst. The number of applicants is large.

—The Rev. Father Roy, who has been away for some time in Borthwick, Quebec, returned on Friday last, having had a very pleasant visit.

—The change in the weather on Sunday was much appreciated, and the succeeding mild days have made people talk of the "breaking up."

—Several of our town and country people are laid up with la grippe and other complaints which are the outcome of colds; some are seriously ill.

—More bachelors' entertainments are talked of in the Edgely settlement, similar to the one given by Mr. John P. Jones which came off so successfully a week ago.

—The warehouse used by Mr. Budyka, which stood between his store and the shaying saloon, was being removed, but collapsed in transit. The intention was to locate it behind the store.

—A neighbouring settler, Mr. T. Cowan, returned home a few days ago. He put in the summer at Brandon, and has since visited other parts of the country, but is glad to get back to this neighbourhood.

—Corporal Parrott has been removed to Saltcoats. He is succeeded by Corporal Harvey from the headquarters at Regina. Corporal Parrott was well liked by the residents of our town, and his sudden departure was a surprise to all.

—The receipts of the social entertainment given by the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society, after paying expenses, amounted to \$117. This very handsome sum has been forwarded to the Medicine Hat Hospital by the secretary of the committee, Mr. A. M. McLane.

—A man named Davis Jaknet has been arrested by the police at Whitewood and brought to Qu'Appelle for trial. The offence with which he is charged is the stealing of two horses and a quantity of peddler's goods, the property of Abraham McLash from the farm of J. Gray.

—The *Free Press* of the 18th inst., in a budget of news from Ottawa dated the 17th, says: "The papers read at to-day's session of the Dominion Land Surveyors included 'Exploratory Surveys' by Wm. Ogilvie; 'Latitude attachments for the Transit,' W. T. Thompson, Qu'Appelle; 'Amber,' O. J. Klotz."

—A number of special services have been arranged to be held in St. Peter's Church during the season of Lent. The Rev. H. S. Akhurst calls the attention of his parishioners to the objects of this season, impresses upon them the importance of the duties, and issues the invitation to attend as many of the services as possible.

—The trial of Thomas McQueen postmaster at Banff, took place at the Supreme Court, Calgary, on the 18th inst. McQueen was charged with the larceny of \$329 from the Government, which amount he had taken in small sums in expectation of being able to return it. Post-office Inspector Fletcher discovered the shortage about six weeks ago, and had McQueen arrested. He pleaded guilty to the charge. Much sympathy is expressed for the prisoner, and a largely signed petition from residents of Banff was presented to Judge Rouleau. Judgment was reserved until Friday next.

—The Hodgesford Social Debating Society passed the following resolution at one of their meetings recently, on the motion of Mr. Holden, seconded by Mr. E. Stebbins: "That this meeting recognizes the able services rendered by N. F. Davin, Esq., M.P., and G. S. Davidson, Esq., M.L.A., in advocating in Parliament and in the N.W. Assembly the just claims to a second home, stand being granted to those who took up land in the N.W.T. on or before the 2nd of June, '86, according to the Land Laws then in existence, and that this meeting takes this opportunity of publicly thanking both gentlemen for their past services, and pray that they may continue to urge upon the Government the necessity of keeping faith with the settlers, believing as we do that their efforts will be crowned with success, because justice is on their side."

WIDE AWAKE.

Our school has re-opened with its new teacher, Mr. Williamson.

Mrs. Jackson has gone to Fort Qu'Appelle to visit her daughter, Mrs. W. Ford.

The regular meeting of the Patrons of Industry will be held on Friday, at 2 p.m.

WOLSELEY.

The Hon. W. D. Perley left here on Monday last for Ottawa, breaking his journey at Winnipeg for a day to attend to land matters on behalf of some of the settlers. He has been invited by the people of Athens to address a public meeting in the City Hall on Friday evening on the North-West Territories. He addressed a meeting there two sessions ago. It is the intention of Mr. Perley to convey his hotel into a store on his return from Ottawa, utilizing the upper portion for dwellings. He expects to make a visit to his old home while in the east. As in the past, the Senator will be pleased to hear the interests of the people during the session.

INDIAN HEAD.

The slight rise in the price of wheat is increasing the daily receipts.

Our member, Mr. G. S. Davidson, presented our Curling Club with a beautiful trophy.

The Rose Valley people contemplate giving a grand concert on the evening of the 18th of March to commence at 7:30 p.m. A rare treat may be expected.

Mr. Osmont is removing into his new store, which when finished will be one of the finest buildings in the North-West.

Indian Head will have no less than three applications for hotel licenses. A long felt want is now being supplied.

The curling rink appears to receive its share of attention. The point competition for the District Medal is now going on. The different rinks are also brushing up for the Davidson Trophy.

The stock of drugs sold under chattel mortgage on Friday last, at the Commercial Hotel, was purchased by Mr. Orchard, who intends opening a new drug store here. Mr. Orchard comes direct from the east, and is a practical druggist.

MOOSOMIN.

Dr. Keown is laid up with quinsy. Mr. R. Smart has purchased the merchant tailoring business of Mr. John Smith.

Mr. James Inglis, accompanied by Mr. Dougall McCallum, left for Southern California last Monday. Mr. Inglis goes for the benefit of his health.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Wetmore returned home from Regina on Saturday morning. We are glad to mention that his son, who has been ill for some time, is now out of danger.

The adjourned sitting of the Supreme Court of Eastern Assiniboia will be opened on Monday, the 14th of March.

Mr. J. R. Neff, M.L.A., left on Sunday night for Regina on North-West business.

Two rinks from Moosomin went to Brandon last Saturday to give the "stanes a twirl."

The Grenfell Dramatic Company gave an entertainment in the Opera Hall last Wednesday. It was a success financially, the receipts amounting to nearly \$100.

The Moosomin Board of Trade is alive to the interests of this place, and is taking active steps to promote immigration this spring. The board is making arrangements for a descriptive article of Moosomin town and district in the next issue of the *Western World* of ten pages with illustrations, as well as issuing a pamphlet of 5,000 copies, to be distributed in the leading centres of Ontario, Dakota, and the Old Country, drawing the attention of prospective settlers to this district. Assistance has been received from the Municipal Council, the Agricultural Society, the North-West Land Co., and private subscriptions.

SKILL BROUGHT TO PERFECTION.

Prof. Dorenwend, of Toronto, the greatest Hair Goods Artist on this Continent, is now visiting Manitoba, N.W.T., and British Columbia, with his immense stock of fine Hair Goods Coverings for either Ladies or Gents in Wigs, Toupees, Switches, Bangs; Curly, Wavy, and Plain Fronts, etc. See his advertisement in this paper, also large posters and banners for dates, days and places where he is stopping. Don't miss this chance; go and see how natural and attractive looking you can be made, and baldness, plain and thin hair will be with you a thing of the past. He will be at Regina on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, March 18, 19, and 21.

BALD-HEADED

THIN AND GRAY HAired PEOPLE

Prof. DOREN WEND

IS COMING

The Leading Hair Goods Artist of Canada

I will have with me Ladies' and Gents' Wigs, Toupees, Switches, Bangs, Wavy and Plain Fronts and Hundreds of Different Styles, manufactured of Finest Human Hair.

Also Lotions for Hair, to produce blonde and other shades; Hair Ornaments in Cut Steel, Real Tortoise Shell, etc. This is my first trip to Manitoba, N.W. Territories, and British Columbia. These provinces being a long distance from Toronto, I have made extra preparation in order to suit ALL WITH ANY STYLE AND COVERING required. No matter if you are bald, have thin, gray or discolored hair, I will be able to suit you. DO NOT MISS THIS RARE CHANCE of seeing the finest and most practical contrivances for the head manufactured on this continent. Have your heads remodelled. Old made young, and young made beautiful. Every article tried on free of charge to show the effect my goods give, and the benefit derived from wearing them as to appearance and health. I shall arrive and leave sharp on time at hotels in places as announced here, accidents excepted. Call as early as possible and make sure that you don't miss this rare chance.

A. DOREN WEND
Established 1888
103 and 105 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

The *Star*, a newspaper published in Aberdeen, South Dakota, contains an interesting letter from the pen of Mr. B. C. Talbot, of Bath, Brown County, S.D., who visited Qu'Appelle during the excursion he describes. We make the following extract:—

Will you please give space to the following in your valuable paper, which I think will answer a number of questions almost daily asked of me in regard to the Canadian North-West. Through the kindness of Council Taylor, G. H. Campbell, and the Canadian Pacific authorities, I, in company with Thomas Grigg of Clark County, S.D., was furnished free transportation over their splendidly equipped lines north and west of Winnipeg. Having reached that city the last day of the Provincial fair, we had a good chance to see all the productions of the country from Winnipeg to the Pacific ocean, and through the kindness of Mr. Campbell we were shown the productions of each section separately, and let me here say in justice to both countries, that the frosts of that country are as badly blighted about here as the droughts of South Dakota are there. But the old saying is "people that live in glass houses should not throw stones," but the display of grains, vegetables, small fruit of all kinds and grasses set aside all skeptical ideas, and as to stock, it surpassed everything I have ever seen. After looking over the exhibits, and being thoroughly satisfied that their display could not be surpassed, and having the good luck to meet a sister whom I have not seen for over thirty years, we started for the Hermitage near Headingly, where we spent the time most pleasantly until Monday morning, when we bid adieu to the dear ones, and left one of those comfortable homes where thrift and happiness have pulled hand in hand until I think it is safe to say that this year they, in that "frozen region," raised more fruit and vegetables on that little farm than was raised in any township in Brown county, potatoes excepted.

Monday we looked over the splendid city of Winnipeg and there saw everything that could be expected from the flattering accounts of others who had visited the city before, except the electric street cars, which we had to go to St. Boniface to find. After having a pleasant visit in Winnipeg with relatives and friends, we started west for Qu'Appelle, a splendid little town 324 miles from Winnipeg. The place is nicely located, and has good schools, churches, and a live newspaper, the Qu'Appelle Progress, which leaves no stone unturned that will advance the interests of the place. Among some of the advantages of this place are a first class creamery, operated by S. H. Caswell, a first class roller mill with a capacity of 150 barrels, operated by the McMillan Bros., a number of good general stores, where all necessities and many of the luxuries can be obtained at reasonable prices. Here, too, can be found one of the large and comfortable government buildings erected to accommodate incoming settlers and where all that is needed to make the family as comfortable, while the new home is being built, as they were in their old home, is to step across the street and get a sack of flour and a few groceries. While here, through the kindness of Mr. — and others, we were enabled to visit the famous Qu'Appelle lakes, sixteen miles north, which are grand beyond the description of my pen. On our trip we passed over large tracts of the best wheat soil I had ever seen, where wheat was growing 35 to 55 bushels, oats 60 to 90, barley 25 to 60.

The following day, in company with Mr. and Mrs. —, we visited Indian Head, where the fair for that district was being held, and found the display very good. Mr. McKay, manager of the Experimental Farm located at that place, showed us some twenty-five varieties of wheat, about the same of oats, and a fine exhibit of all farm and garden stuff except corn. There we saw some forty varieties of cultivated grasses, many of which would gladden the eyes of a Dakotan. At this place Lord Brassy has a small farm of 30,000 acres, and just west of the village William Bell has 2,000 acres of wheat, which I've since been informed averaged 38 bushels. After spending a pleasant day, we returned to the hospitable home of Mr. —, and on the following morning bade our friends adieu.

THE NEW AIR SHIP.

The new air ship travels 200 miles an hour, good time, but none too quick if one wanted Haggard's Yellow Oil. This perfect, pain-soothing remedy is a prompt and pleasant cure for sore throat, croup, colds, rheumatism, pains in the chest, and back neuralgia. For external and internal use. Price 25c.

WANTED.

WANTED, good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply, Mrs. J. L. O. Bink, Qu'Appelle Station. 19-21

STRAYED

FROM Qu'Appelle, a dark buckskin GELDING, white hind feet and white stripe down face; branded DL on near hind quarter. Any information leading to his recovery will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded. Apply to Dr. BELL, Qu'Appelle Station. Feb. 16th, 1892.

S. H. CASWELL

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Dry Goods,
Ready Made Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Hardware,
Large Assortment of Silverware.

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Have the option of selecting, under the terms of their agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway,
OVER TWO MILLION ACRES
OF THE FINEST
AGRICULTURAL LANDS
In Manitoba or the North-West Territories,

Which they offer for Sale on EASY TERMS, Payments by Instalments. No cultivation conditions.
Write for particulars of the Company's system of accepting Shares instead of Cash in payment of Lands, by which a considerable saving is effected.

TOWN LOTS

For Sale in all Towns and Villages on main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Brandon and the Rockies.

Coal Lands. Red River Lots.

Maps and other information can be obtained at the offices of the Company.

Winnipeg Office: 339 Main Street,
W. B. SCARTH, Land Commissioner.

London Office: 90, Cannon Street, E.C.,
JOHN R. NESBITT, Secretary.

E. W. Warner, Agent at Qu'Appelle.

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Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Canadian or American made.

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McCormick Binders and Mowers,
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Disc Harrows, Plain or Cutaway,
John Deere Plows, Riding or Walking,
Gananoque Carriages and Buckboards,
Bain Wagons, etc., etc.

See the SYLVESTER SHOE DRILL with new Chain Coverer. The latest thing out. Warranted to do better work on any kind of ground with as light draught as any other reeder on the market.

FARMERS! Please note that we are in no way connected with any combination, but are prepared to give you the benefits of competition. In patronizing us, the effect, you are supporting your own interests.



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A Fine Collection of New
Groceries

FOR THE CHRISTMAS TRADE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T.

JAMES HORNE, Prop.

Strictly First Class in Every Respect.

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A full list of Improved and Unimproved
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